

NO. XXXVII OF VOL. XVII

would, then, be most useful to the State banks: to receive their notes as cash at the Treasury, and constantly convert them into specie, or gradually to discontinue that receipt altogether, and collect the revenue in the legal currency only? To allow them from six to seven years to conform themselves, their business, and their conditions, to the changed state of things; or to commence immediately to receive their notes for the public dues, so far as those notes are redeemable in specie upon demand at their banking-



...and to present them for payment at short intervals and in large masses! For himself, he must say he thought the provisions of the section in question were more mild, and more favorable to the State banks, than the alternative he had contemplated. The subject, however, was before the Senate. It would be discussed by others, who had bestowed more thought and more research upon this particular point than he had; the merits of the question, in every aspect, would be fairly and fully presented, and he would content himself with whatever decision should be made. Should this proposition meet with favor, he should ask the sense of the Senate upon the alternative, and he would not permit himself to doubt that the one or the other would be adopted.

The twenty-fourth section was merely calculated to carry out the one which preceded it, by making it imperative upon all disbursing officers, after the time when the whole revenue should be collectible in the legal currency of the United States, to make all their disbursements in the same currency, upon penalty of dismissal from office, and a forfeiture of any compensation which might be due to them at the time of their violation of the law. The twenty-fifth section might, perhaps, be considered as somewhat connected with those which have gone before it, as it requires the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the times within which the drafts of the Treasurer, drawn upon the various depositories, according to their respective distances from the seat of Government, shall be presented for payment, and after which time they shall not be accepted and paid by the depository, without new directions from the Secretary. The object of this section, it will be seen, was to prevent these drafts from being made a currency for circulation, based upon the credit of the Government. Since the suspension of the banks, in May last, this has been made of these drafts, to some extent, and it was thought desirable to check the practice in its inception. The section was copied from a provision of the bill which passed the Senate at the extra session, and which was inserted in that bill, as an amendment, by the Senate itself.

He would relieve the Senate and himself from any further observations as to the details of the bill. He had omitted several of great importance; and among them he would mention those which made provision for the official bonds of the several depositories. He believed those provisions broad and ample, and such as were best calculated to secure the public treasury; and he thought every Senator, upon examination, would agree with him in this opinion. He would not attempt to particularize the other sections which had not been noticed, but would merely remark that none of them introduced any new principle into the bill, and that he thought all would be found to reach the object intended by them.

Such, Mr. President, said Mr. W. is the system which the majority of the Committee on Finance have considered it to be their duty to present to the Senate for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public money of the United States. This system is strenuously opposed, not by the political party uniformly opposed to the present Administration only, but by some of the respected and influential individuals among those who have, hitherto, been its friends and supporters. What, then, is proposed by those who cannot give their support to the bill before you? The system of State bank deposits seems to be more especially urged as the antagonist proposition, and, under the impression that there was to rest the present controversy, so far as distinct propositions of any character would be submitted to the Senate, he proposed to institute a comparison between the advantages and disadvantages of each system, as connected with the prominent objections which had been, heretofore, urged against the provisions of the bill.

First, then, as to the safety of the public money under the system proposed by the bill, and under the State bank deposit system.

The bill proposes to require ample and sufficient bonds and sureties from all the depositories constituted by it, as one step towards the safety of the money entrusted to the keeping of those agents.

It also proposes to provide vaults and safes at the most important points of collection and disbursement, in this respect placing itself upon a par with banks, so far as physical securities are concerned.

It further proposes to adopt the use of the vaults and safes of the banks, at all places where those securities are not provided by the Government, using the banks for safety simply, by the system of special depositories, and not in any sense as fiscal agents of the Treasury.

These are the guards which the system constituted by the bill holds out to the people against the loss of their treasure.

The State bank deposit system presents the capitals of the institutions as security for deposits, in the same manner as for all other liabilities of the incorporation.

It also presents its vaults and safes, constructed for its own security, and it is fair to presume, as securely constructed as those proposed for the Government.

It next presents, as we have heretofore practised under it, collateral bonds, with sureties, for the due and faithful fulfillment of its engagements on the part of the bank.

These are the protections to the public treasure offered by the State bank deposit system, supposing as he did, that the system, if continued, was to remain upon the plan of open or general deposits, as adopted in the deposit bill of 1838. Otherwise, as he had shown in a former part of his remarks, the capital of the bank would not be liable, except for gross negligence in the keeping of the money placed in its vaults.

What, then, are the risks under each system?

Under that proposed by the bill, the only single risk is that of the misconduct and dishonesty of the officers to whom the safe-keeping of the money is entrusted, and that conduct, in addition to all other legal liabilities, is made a high crime, and punishable with protracted imprisonment. The persons to whom this trust is to be confided, are such citizens as the President, with a full knowledge of the duties, responsibilities, and temptations, shall select and nominate to the Senate, and as the Senate, upon full examination, shall advise and consent that the President do appoint and commission to execute the trust. The risk is that these persons will be dishonest; that they will become insensible to standing and character; that they will violate their faith to their sureties and their country; that they will embezzle the public money in their hands, and thus subject themselves to infamous punishment—to imprisonment with rogues and felons for a term of not less than two years.

One of the risks under the State bank deposit system is the same misconduct and dishonesty of the officers, agents, and managers of the banks, and they are numerous, and many of them selected to perform subordinate duties. Without any imputation upon the institutions, therefore, or their principal officers, it cannot be unfair to assume that many of the persons who must have access to their books, accounts, and money, will not be persons of that standing and character which would be required, by all concerned, in the selection and appointment of responsible public officers. In the case of the bank, too, the persons who must have access to the money in its charge are numerous, while under the other system the single depository alone has such access. Again, the misconduct and dishonesty of the officers and agents of the bank are not made criminal and punishable as crimes. If committed, so far as the Government is concerned, they are mere breaches of trust, and incur a debt; they lay the foundation for a suit at law to recover the money embezzled. Can it, by possibility, be supposed that these risks are equally balanced? He knew that, upon a former occasion, when this same subject was under discussion, we had paraded before us a long and most unpleasant list of defaulting public officers, but it had not been stated at what periods those defaults had occurred, or what was their aggregate amount. He had never, upon any occasion, examined the list with much care, as it was not a matter of entertainment for him to see these evidences of unworthiness in those who had sought and

obtained public patronage and public trust. He had, however, referred to the list sufficiently to learn that nine-tenths of the defaults occurred upon the bill passed during the previous session, of a system of bank deposits of some sort; and he thought it would be found, upon careful comparison, that a large majority of them had taken place when a national bank, that great security, in the minds of many, against all pecuniary evils, was the sole depository of the national treasure. The defaulters were mostly disbursing officers proper, such as paymasters of the army, purveyors in the navy, and the like, or postmasters, who had never, until very recently, been legally connected, in any way, with the Treasury, or contractors upon the public works. All these classes of persons, except postmasters, must always, and under any system, have the same opportunity to misapply public money; and their defaults, therefore, were no more an argument against the system proposed by the bill, for the safe-keeping of the public money, than against any other system which could be devised or named. He had already said the amount of these defaults had not been stated. He did not know the amount, but he would venture to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that the whole amount of losses to the Government, from the defaults of public officers, since its organization under the Constitution, would be but a fraction of the losses which it had sustained from its connection with State banks alone, setting aside the forty years of the period when a national bank was the sole fiscal agent of the Treasury. Here, therefore, the State bank system gained no advantage in the argument. He was most happy to be able to say that, in comparison with the vast amounts which had been received and disbursed, the losses under any system hitherto adopted had been very small, and it made him proud of his country, and of her citizens, to state a fact which had been given to him from high authority, since the subject of entrusting the money of the people with their own officers had been one of discussion before the country. The fact to which he alluded was that the whole disbursements of the army, from the year 1821, to the year 1838, both inclusive, amounting to several millions in each year, had been made through the hands of the public officers appointed for that purpose, and that not one dollar of loss had accrued to the Government from those appropriations, during the whole of that period. Ought not this fact alone to inspire confidence in the trustworthiness of our public servants? It seemed to him as if he must say he could not comprehend how it was, that all the experience which our former and recent history had afforded, that gentleman of the most unquestioned integrity should feel and manifest so much distrust against the public officers of the Government—men of elevated standing and character, and directly accountable to the people and their representatives, as well as to the civil and criminal tribunals of the country—and should, at the same time, and in reference to the same subject, repose such implicit and unmoved confidence in the incorporated banking institutions of the States, and in their officers and managers. Did they believe that the transfer of a citizen from private life to a public office necessarily poisoned his integrity, while a similar transfer to a situation in a bank rendered him worthy of all trust? No. They could not so believe. The fact would not be so. The honest man would be honest in neither. He knew that public officers sometimes became defaulters; and he must be permitted to ask how frequently the public money was started by announcements, through the public press, of the defaults and embezzlements of the most confidential officers of banks! All were frail and erring men, and some alike in both classes, would prove unequal to the resistance which the temptations of their situation required; but he could not see that the system derived any advantage over the other, from this consideration, while he did believe that the bill under discussion proposed guards against this risk, which would be found more beneficial in practice than any hitherto known to the legislation of Congress.

So far as vaults and safes were concerned, he had already admitted that each system possessed equal advantages, and from what had been said, it would be seen that, to a very great extent, these securities, as applied to both systems, were identically the same. But there is another, and much more important, risk connected with the bank system. It is, that all moneys placed with the banks for safe-keeping, upon open or general deposits, are necessarily subjected to all the hazards which attend the business of the banking institutions. We have already seen that the money thus deposited becomes at once the property of the bank; and that the depositor receives, in exchange for his money, the simple credit of the institution. It, then, its credit be subjected to the hazards of the banking business, so must be the money placed on general deposit with it, as that money is merely converted by the depositor into that credit. By adopting this system, therefore, for the safe-keeping of the national treasure, we embark the money of the people in the same boat with the capital of the bank; we subject it to all the hazards to which that capital is subjected, and we substantially agree, so far as our reliance is upon the capital of the institution for indemnity, that, if the adventure be fortunate, our money shall be safe; but that, if it be unfortunate, the risk and the loss shall be ours. We are not, however, to be placed in the condition of the owners of the capital of the bank. We are not to share in the profits of a fortunate hazard. Our only object is safety for our money; and to gain that, we take our share of the risks, without any interest in the contemplated profits from them. Who will contend that these risks do not fully balance the safety we derive as the consideration for incurring them? The bank system, then, denounces for its capital, so long as it subjects us to all its risks without any share in its gains. Let us now balance the account, as far as we have gone, and see which system has the advantage. The security of vaults and safes both are equal. The security afforded by the capitals of the banks is counterbalanced by the risks it compels us to take, growing out of its banking operations, without any share in the profits of those operations, if fortunate. This balances this item of the account. In the risk growing out of the misconduct and dishonesty of officers, managers, and agents, the system proposed by the bill has a decided advantage, in the number of persons to be trusted, the standing and character of those who have access to the money, and the guards against, and punishment of, embezzlement. In the bonds and sureties both systems would be, *prima facie*, equal; but we have been recently told, by a distinguished Senator, (Mr. Webster,) that the collateral bonds given by banks are useless papers; that they are always signed by officers, directors, and stockholders, of the bank for which they are sureties, by persons whose business and fortunes are interwoven with the business and fortunes of the bank; and that when it fails the sureties upon our bond must fail with it. He hoped this position was not true to its full extent; but he must admit that it was likely to be true in a very great degree, for who would become security for a bank, but the persons interested in it? These institutions, from their nature and character, could neither receive nor reciprocate any other friendships than those of interest, and therefore they could only look to the interested to find sureties for their engagements. Not so with the public officer. He would have no business relations. His official duties would require his whole time, and whole mind. The discharge of those duties would call for no bank facilities. His sureties would be friends; men wholly disconnected from him in business, and whose properties and responsibilities could not be affected by the pecuniary disasters, any further than their liabilities upon his bond should produce that effect. The system proposed by the bill, then, derived a material advantage over the bank system, in the safety of the collateral bonds, and thus must be admitted, in the settlement of the account, to have two advantages over the antagonist system, and to be the safer of the two.

Second. He would now carry the comparison to the expenses of the antagonist systems.

And, first, the expenses under that proposed by the bill. There were the erection of the two offices at Charleston and St. Louis. It had been seen, however, that the erection of an office at Charleston would be probably avoided; that the Government now owned a custom-house at that place, and that rooms for an office for the receipt of public moneys there might be procured in that building; that the necessary vaults would be required to be constructed, and the rooms fitted up and stored for this use, which would be the whole expense that point for erections. The estimate of the Department, for these purposes, was two thousand dollars. For the expenses of a site, the erection of the necessary building, and the construction of vaults and safekeeping it, at St. Louis, the Department supposed an expense of from four thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars would be incurred. From inquiry made gentlemen intimately and personally acquainted with the prices of property and building materials at that place, he presumed the expense might be above the estimate of the Department. It was said that the cost of suitable site, at a proper location within the limits of the town, would be some three or four thousand dollars at the least. In this event, the estimate would be much too low, and it was just to the Secretary of the Treasury to say that the estimate of the Department was accompanied with a declaration that local information was possessed, such as was required to approximate towards perfect accuracy. The estimates were from six thousand five hundred to seven thousand dollars. He would suppose they were too low by three thousand dollars, and that an expenditure of ten thousand dollars would be incurred for these erections at the two points. He had been more particular in detailing upon this item of the proposed expenditure, because he was well advised that the most persevering efforts had been made, and were constantly making to represent the intention to be to erect palaces, and splendid edifices, for these humble offices. He had another answer to give to these mistakes than to present the estimates of the proper department of the Government—that of that department which was charged by the bill with the erection of the plans upon which the erections were to be made, as perfectly as mere intention can be shown, the views of the Government as to the scale of extravagance or economy designed by it in this particular; and to say that Congress was only a branch of the Government which could be expected to for the means to make any erections whatsoever, and that its appropriations must measure the expense, and consequently the extravagance or economy of the executors of the law.

The next, and by other item of expense, under the bill, would be the pay of the officers and clerks employed. The number of additional officers whose appointments were provided for was four, and he would assume that their combined salaries would not be less than eight, nor more than twelve thousand dollars. They were to be placed in responsible trusts, and ought to be citizens of elevated standing and tried moral integrity. He could not suppose, therefore, that any one would wish to assign them salaries of less than two thousand dollars each, and he did not think that the salary of any one of them should exceed three thousand dollars. For the sake of the argument, he would call this expense twelve thousand dollars.

It might be necessary to employ from six to twelve additional clerks, under the various provisions of the bill. Their combined pay might amount to from six to ten thousand dollars. He thought the estimate, both as to the number of clerks and as to the amount of compensation, very high. Both, however, were his own, as he had asked no estimate from the Department upon this point, and he was willing to assume the highest of his suppositions to be the true standard of expense for these two objects.

These last are regular annual expenses, and are, therefore, to be considered as the constant charge upon the public Treasury of the system proposed. The cost of the erections is a single expense, which, being once made, would be a permanent benefit to the country.

What, then, are the expenses of the State bank deposit system? If the depositories are open and general, and the banks have the use of the public money as a compensation for their agency, the expense is nothing, directly. The use of the money, as it most assuredly should when the money is not, in fact, kept, but used. He should have occasion, however, very soon to hint at the indirect expenses to the United States of such a system of bank deposits.

But suppose a system of special depositories be established, and the bank be effectually prohibited from the use, for any purpose of the money of the people in their keeping, how then will stand the question of expense? A commission upon the money deposited must be paid to the bank for trouble and risk. He was wholly unable to say what that commission ought to be, or what Congress would be compelled to make it, to induce the banks to accept of trust. He had found, however, from a comparison of various rates of commission with the ordinary amount of revenue collected under the existing laws, and with the estimate of the revenue for the current year, at one-eighth of one per cent. would amount to from fifty-five to twenty-eight thousand dollars, as the cost, and current expenses of a special depository system.

How, then, stands the comparison? It had been seen that the annual expenses of the system proposed by the bill would, in the payment of officers and clerks, vary from fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, and that the last would be the highest amount to which those expenditures could rise under that system, were Congress to adopt it reported by the committee. The expenditures, therefore, might be added, if gentlemen chose, and the same made, upon any given number of years, which the judgment of any member of the Senate, would do a fair trial to any financial system, adapted to the relations of the National Treasury, and conforming as fully to the great mass of private and corporate interests in the country, as the constitutional powers of Congress would permit that conformation to be made. He did not see, therefore, that any system, formed upon a basis of special depositories in banks, could, in point of expense, possess advantages over the bill under discussion. He had not forgotten that that bill adopted a trial system of special depositories, and that it contemplated a payment of a commission to the banks, which would keep the public money pursuant to its provisions; he assumed that the difference of amount in the estimate for the respective systems, was more than sufficient to cover any commissions which a fair action of the provisions of the bill would call on the public Treasury, to be paid to the banks. The important points in the country, both as the collection and disbursement of the public money, were provided, independently of the provisions for a special depository. The commissions, therefore, could be made to apply to but a mere fraction of the whole amount collected, and a mere fraction of the whole amount collected would exceed a few thousand dollars.

He had a reference to the indirect expenses of an open and general State bank deposit system, where by the use of public money. Need he, at this time, and in the present condition of the State banks, and of the public, define his meaning in that reference? Why was special convocation of Congress rendered necessary September last? Was it not the suspension of the currency, and the consequent inability of the public Treasury to obtain from the currency conformable to law, the millions of public money entrusted to their safe-keeping required for the current expenditures of the Government? No one would deny this position. What expense to the people of the United States was, for single extra session of Congress, he had not the trouble to inform himself, but this he would urge to assert with perfect confidence, that those issues more than equalled the money required to carry the system of finance, proposed by the bill, for a period of ten years. He would not now bring into the losses which might yet be sustained before the experiment of the late State Bank deposit system could be finally closed. He did not wish to say

any thing unfavorable to the present Administration, and the security of those institutions. He did not wish to bring any distant upon them. Much less would he repeat, here, the daily rumors of that portion of the public press which most strenuously opposed this measure, of the entire failure of this and that and the other "pet bank;" of the sixty thousand dollars here, and forty thousand dollars there, and untold thousands some-where else, lost to the people, by this experiment-trying Administration, in consequence of the public Treasury of these State Banks as fiscal agents of the public Treasury. He hoped and believed these pictures were over-drawn; he was content to suppose, for the purpose of this argument, that not one dollar was to be thus lost, and yet he trusted that the management of the national finances, was more economical and less expensive to the tax-paying public, than either a system of general or special State bank deposits.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## POLITICAL.

We have passed through two wars, with slave population as great in proportion to the whites, as it is now, without the slightest detriment from it; and if ever the experiment shall be made again, it will be found that our slaves will be to us a source of strength, instead of weakness.—*Richmond Whig.*

The first of these wars was the Revolutionary War, and will the Whig be so good as to recollect, that in that war, Georgia, South Carolina, and the greater part of North Carolina, were conquered and subdued by the British arms, and were only recovered by a General, Soldiers, and supplies furnished by the Northern States? Virginia herself was completely overrun, her capital burnt, and had she been dependent on her own resources alone, she would have yielded, almost without a struggle, to the arms of Cornwallis. Be it known to the Whig, that the single State of Massachusetts furnished more soldiers to the revolutionary armies, than all the Southern States put together. This appears from authentic documents.

The second war alluded to by the Whig, was the late war with Great Britain. Does the Whig recollect that, during the late war, a little handful of British troops landed in the Chesapeake, marched across the country, and plundered and burnt the City of Washington and the towns adjacent, almost without the show of opposition? And does the Whig suppose that any such thing as that could have happened in any of the free States?—*Boston Atlas.*

The above, from the *Boston Atlas*, is a specimen of a tone, towards the South, that is very common in the Northern press. In exposing, as we shall do, the falsehood and absurdity of its assertions, we by no means wish to be understood as denying that the citizens of the Northern States are brave people, and have done their duty in the wars in which the country has been engaged. They are perfectly welcome to magnify their achievements, as much as they please, and to out-boast, if they think proper, all Homer's heroes. We will never interrupt them, as long as they keep within their own limits. We only object to their building up their fabulous exploits at the expense of the South.

The South, they say, has been overrun and conquered, while the North has not. Very true; but it seems to us to require no vastly profound philosophy to discover, for this fact, a cause even stronger than the valor of the inhabitants of New England. Their country is not worth invading. Every one who reads the *Atlas* whether it is for the purpose of increasing our attachment to the Union, that we are thus reminded, that in wars with foreign powers the South is attacked and plundered, while the North is unmolested? Especially as our wars are entered into for the benefit of Northern Commerce.)

Virginia and the Carolinas were rescued by Northern troops and a Northern general. The South, generous and kind-hearted, has always been so warmly disposed to love the services of General Greene, that it has never gossiped any exaggeration of them, however enormous. Under the same feeling, it has often consented to be accounted a debtor to the North, for kindnesses, either never conferred, or repaid ten times over or cancelled, long ago, by their national frauds and hostilities against us. But, let it be, that the North gave us Greene. Who gave them Washington? Under what commanders were the best and most successful battles fought, that the Revolution witnessed? Under Gates, Morgan, Campbell. What town of theirs was ever so desperately defended as Charleston? From what fortress of theirs was the enemy ever more gallantly driven back, than from Fort Moultrie? What better or more efficient commanders were seen, in the whole war, than Marion, Lee, and Sumter?

"The single State of Massachusetts furnished more soldiers to the revolutionary armies, than all the Southern States put together. This appears from authentic documents." The population of Massachusetts was about 350,000—men, women and children. This would give 50,000 persons able to bear arms. The population of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, was about 900,000—or 130,000 soldiers. The war was more severe in this State than in any other, and continued twice as long as it did in Massachusetts. Almost every man, too, was enabled, by the slave population, to take the field. Many portions of Massachusetts were never approached by the enemy; but in South Carolina there was scarcely a field that was not molested, or a river that did not run mingling, with the blood of her sons.

The "authentic documents" no doubt are the pension rolls. It is true, that for one revolutionary pensioner on this side of the Potomac, there are ten on the other—that the North has already received considerably more than twenty millions of dollars in that way. This fact, however, merely shows the difference of character between the inhabitants of the two regions. The Southern man has his duty to his country—defends his wife, his children, and his liberty—pours forth his bloodlike water—and is satisfied with such reward as his conscience and his God may bestow. It does not occur to him that he is entitled to a pension for doing that which he would have been a coward and a traitor not to have done. But the Yankee comes forward with a pair of scales in his hands, weighs every drop he has lost, and calculates how much money it comes to. We have no doubt but that every particle of Northern blood shed in the war of the Revolution, has been paid for by more than its weight in gold.

Again: the far greater proportion of Northern than of Southern persons on the revolutionary pension list, may be accounted for by another difference of character between the two people. In South Carolina, when a man (even though he served under Greene or Morgan) reaches the age

of ninety or a hundred years, or thereabouts, he dies, and there's an end of him. But the New England pensioner never dies. We have no doubt but there will be Revolutionary Patriots receiving pensions in Massachusetts a hundred years hence.—*Columbia Telescope.*

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THE LANE OF TIME

THE LANE OF TIME  
[BY W. C. BRYANT.]  
Lament who will, in fruitless tears,  
The speed with which our moments fly,  
I sigh not over vanished years—  
But watch the years that hasten by.  
Look, how they come!—a mingled crowd  
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;  
Smooth then, like a summer cloud,  
The wide world changes as I gaze.  
What! grieve that time has brought us on  
The slower age of manhood on?  
As idly might I weep, at none,  
To see the bloom of morning gone.  
Could I give up the hopes that glow  
In present like Elysian tales,  
And let the chattering Future go,  
With all her promises and smiles?  
The Future!—oh! were the power  
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart;  
Thou wiser, nor of the present hour,  
We cannot—no, we will not part.  
Oh! were we still the rapid flight  
That makes the changing seasons gay;  
The gentle speed that brings the night,  
The swift and glad return of day;  
That, with the dawn, with added grace,  
The little pleasures of my knee—  
In the soft eyes, and speaking face,  
That smile and gladden every day;  
That, with the dawn, with added grace,  
The little pleasures of my knee—  
In the soft eyes, and speaking face,  
That smile and gladden every day;  
Till younger comes the dawn of age,  
And from her brow shall shrink afraid  
The crown of sorrow and the globe.  
True, time will pass and blanch my brow;  
Well, I shall sit with aged men;  
And my good glass will tell me how  
A grizzled beard becomes me then.  
And should I feel disheartened lie  
Upon my head when I am gray,  
Love yet shall watch my fading eye,  
And smooth the path of my decay.  
Then hark thee, Time, 'tis I who am all  
That needs thy winged foot of haste;  
The pleasures pass not till they part,  
And all thy pains are quickly past.  
Time flies and bears away our woes,  
And as thy shadowy train departs,  
The memory of sorrow grows  
A lighter burden on the heart.

NOTICE

THE subscriber lost a note of hand bearing date about the 8th of January 1839 payable six months after date, drawn by Daniel N. Abernathy, with Robert Abernathy security, payable to Alfred D. Carr.  
All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said note from the finder.  
DANIEL N. ABERNATHY.  
Feb. 9, 1839.

**For Sale.**  
A good second-hand Gig and Harness, in good repair.  
Apply to  
JOHN I. SHAVER.  
Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1837.

NEW FASHIONS

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.  
Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.  
[Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.]

PRESS AND TYPE FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Danville Reporter offers for sale the Washington Press, Type and office fixture's belonging to the "Danville Observer" office. The whole establishment is almost as good as new—as we have no use for it at this office, we will sell it for a low price, and on a credit of six months.  
January 12, 1838.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James A. Craige, dec'd., by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment immediately. A failure on the part of any one indebted, to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with the Sheriff or Constable. The Estate must be settled.  
THOMAS CRAIGE, Ad'rs.  
R. N. CRAIGE.  
Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1838.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same.  
Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.  
November 29, 1837.

**JOB PRINTING**  
EXECUTED NEATLY AT THIS OFFICE.

MONTAGUE'S BALM

**AN INDIAN CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.**  
THE established reputation and extensively increasing demand for this excellent remedy of pain and prostration of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made by express in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of every suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth, and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.  
The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.  
It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.  
H. B. MONTAGUE.  
Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1838.—

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:  
**MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,**  
FOR THE  
**AGUE AND FEVER.**  
One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a permanent cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per bottle.

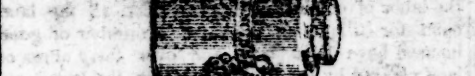
MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmotic Tincture.

**MOTHER'S COMFORT.**  
For Diarrhea, is all of its various forms, Dysentery, Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Spasmodic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females, and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.  
PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expanding Mixture.

FOR BRUISES, GRAIN, TAR, FROSTING, PAINTS, OILS, &c. from Carriage, Floors, Boots, Hats, and Sails—by which Coat Collars are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.  
PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.  
Directions on each Bottle for using.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



INVALUABLE OINTMENT.

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.  
Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.  
Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.  
WILLIAM W. GRAY.  
Raleigh, October 8, 1836.  
The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropped off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.  
The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.  
WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.  
I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.  
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

**JOB PRINTING**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at this Office.

Private Entertainment

**THOS. FOSTER**  
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. McLeod, in the town of Mocksville, Davidson County, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable, and the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His B. & B. will at all times be supplied with the best of the country produce, and his B. & B. stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.  
Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

Salisbury Bakery.

**MRS. FRALEY**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, that in addition to her Confectionary, she has employed MR. WELCH, of New-York, who is a professional Baker, to carry on that business in all its various branches—such as the following, viz:

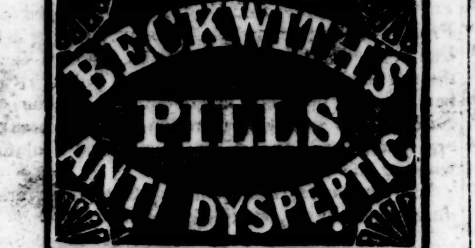
- LOAF BREAD,
  - BUTTER CRACKERS,
  - SUGAR CRACKERS,
  - POUND AND SPUNGE CAKE;
  - Jumbles, Ginger-Nuts, Sugar-Ginger,
  - Hot-Cakes, Molasses-Ginger-Bread,
  - Tea-Cakes, Sponge-Biscuits,
  - Apple-Pies, &c. &c.
- And all kinds of B. & B. that are baked in the principal cities of the above articles can be furnished to order, by giving timely notice.  
LORETTA FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1838.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

**JOHN C. PALMER** has just returned from Philadelphia with a very fine assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of  
**Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.**  
He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.  
Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.  
Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837.

BARRENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

**THOMAS J. BARROW,**  
IMPORTER,  
No. 35, Nassau Street, New-York.  
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for the country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.  
New-York, Jan. 3, 1838. (Feb. 2)



FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, ineffectual diarrhoea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a Dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.  
Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.  
These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.  
THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.  
Raleigh, N. C.  
1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.  
The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

**Mrs. Hutchinson's School.**  
THE annual session of the Western District will commence on the 1st day of January, 1838. A few more pupils can be accommodated. Extra-fee Books may be had for eight dollars per month.  
First Class,  
Embracing all the higher branches of Penible Education, per quarter, \$7 00  
Second Class,  
Continued to Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Oliver's Geography, per quarter, \$5 00  
Oriental Teintings, per course, \$6 00  
Lamp-mat and Chenille work, do. \$ 00  
Wax Work, do. \$ 00  
French, per quarter, \$ 00  
Music, per session, \$0 00  
Salisbury, Dec. 15, 1837.

**STAGES,**  
For Salisbury and Morganton.  
THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's in Moore county.—Fare, \$5 50 cents. These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north and south.  
A. CANNICHAEL, Proprietor.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER.**  
**Merchant Tailor.**  
**BENJAMIN F. FRALEY**  
IS now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Cloths and Cambrones of various colors for winter, together with a general and large assortment of Stocks and Collars, Bosoms, and every other article usually kept by Merchant Tailors. These goods have been selected by him in person, and can be confidently recommended to the public as cheap and good. Having worked at the Tailoring Business for twenty years, he hopes that he shall not be considered as presumptuous in calling himself a judge of cloths. He has also just received THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS.  
And the above will be made up in a superior style of fashion, and warranted to suit.  
He will also keep on hand a general assortment of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
All of which will be sold very low for cash or on a credit to punctual dealers. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. Orders for work from a distance will be punctually attended to.  
The public are invited to call and examine prices for themselves. He still continues at his former stand, south of the Courthouse, in the large Brick building.  
Salisbury, N. C.  
P. S. As he is an Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of Philadelphia and New-York, he would be happy to instruct any who may wish to learn the art of cutting garments. He also continues to distribute the Fashions.  
Letters for Fashions must be post paid.  
**5 Dollars Reward.**  
LOST in the road leading from Danville to Salisbury, between Patterson's and Andrew Koon's, on the 7th instant, January, a small Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing 60 dollars of money. One 20 dollar bill on the United States Bank; one 20 dollar bill on the Columbia Bank of Georgia; one 10 and one 5 dollar bills on the Hamburg Bank in South Carolina, and one 5 dollar bill on the Bank of Columbia, S. Carolina. Any information will be thankfully received and the above reward given for the security of the money so that I get it again. Address  
ISAAC H. WOODING,  
Carlisle, P. O., Troup Co., Ga. 2m or 1f  
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 12, 1838.  
The Danville Reporter will insert the above two months if not earlier forbid, and forward his account to this Office.

**BACON!! BACON!!**  
IN THE  
**Town of Charlotte, N. Carolina.**  
THE subscriber has Baconed 450 head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy Bacon, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.  
H. L. HALE.  
Feb. 9, 1838.

**J. & W. MURPHY,**  
Have just received and for sale, wholesale or retail,  
100 BARS 1 1/2 inch Tire, Sweeds iron.  
75 do. 1 1/4 do. do.  
31 Nova Scotia Grind Stones.  
4 Casks good Cheese.  
20 Boxes Glass, 8 by 10.  
10 Bags Cuba Coffee.  
25 " strong scented Rio Coffee.  
2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted numbers.  
200 bottles Scotch Snuff, high toast,  
6 Boxes Candles.  
4 Casks good Rice.  
7 Hhds. Prime Molasses.  
40 Sacks Liverpool Salt.  
50 Painted Buckets.  
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1838.



NEW STATE RIGHTS PAPER.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
A new publication of the Washington Correspondent, having expressed his purpose to retire altogether from the press, we have determined to establish a new political journal at the seat of the General Government, to vindicate and sustain the principles of the Republican party of 1776, and to defend the rights and interests of the South. To this end we have engaged the services of Edmund R. Chatham, Esq., late Member of the Senate, and shall, in the course of a week or two, issue a new paper, to be called the  
**WASHINGTON CHRONICLE**

Mr. Chatham will have the exclusive editorial control of the paper; and, as it is intended to supply the place of the Southern, we have made arrangements with Geo. Duff Green, by which the subscription list of that paper has been transferred to us, and we have engaged committees to furnish the Chronicle with all contributions at the same price paid for the Southern. This arrangement, we hope, will give satisfaction to all the same gentlemen. This communication is made at this time, in order for the subscribers to the Southern, and the public generally, may know that the State Rights or Republican paper will not be discontinued at the end of the Federal Convention. They have been long and arduous and superior made in reference to the subject, to which this communication, we trust, will be a sufficient answer. The Chronicle will be published weekly during the session of Congress, and continuously during the recess, at the following prices, if paid for at the end of the year, or five dollars if paid in advance. Subscribers to the Southern, who have paid for that paper a dollar, will receive the Chronicle during the year for which they have advanced without further charge. As to the general principles of the paper, we will do our utmost to promote, the public is referred to the address of the editor, which shall appear in the first number.  
JAMES H. HAMILTON,  
E. W. BERNARD,  
Washington City, January 10, 1838.

**THE Celebrated Blood-MARKER.**  
WILL be exhibited in Salisbury, on the 15th and 16th of this month, and in Concord and Charlotte the week following.  
RICHARD V. SCHAUL.  
February 16, 1838.  
Catawba Springs.

THE above celebrated Washington place, situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, is now undergoing a thorough course of repairs, and will be opened early in the ensuing Spring for the reception of visitors, of which notice will be given for given.  
JOH. W. HAMPTON, Proprietor.  
Jan. 26, 1838.  
P. S. The Chronicler, Camden Courier, Columbia Telegraph, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Wilmington Recorder, and Columbia Enquirer, will insert the above, (exclusive of this Postscript,) three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

**TO DEBTORS.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Andrew I. Foster, deceased, by note or account, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same on or before the week of Davis County Court, in February next, the suit will be brought upon all due without deduction.  
BURTON CRAIG, Ad'rs.  
ROBT N. CRAIG, Ad'rs.  
Rowan Co., Dec. 22.

**TEMPERANCE NOTICE.**  
THE Union Temperance Society will hold its next quarterly meeting, on the first Monday in March next, at the house of the widow W. H. Hines, ten miles east of Salisbury, on the main road leading to Bragles Ferry. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Strobel.  
By order of the President,  
WM. A. WALTON, Sec. BENJ. ARRY.  
Feb. 16, 1838.

TANNING BUSINESS.

**WILLIAM WOODS & SON.**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into partnership in the  
**Tanning Business.**  
At the old stand of Wm. Woods, near the Southern Ford Road, in the vicinity of Gen. W. H. Hines, 18 miles west of Salisbury. They will always keep on hand a large quantity of well Tanned Leather of all descriptions, which will be sold at the most moderate terms for cash, on short credit or in exchange for green or dry Hides.  
N. B. All persons indebted to William Woods previous to the 1st January, 1838, must come forward immediately and make settlements as they are compelled to close his business.  
January 19, 1838.

SCULPTURING!

**ENOCB B. PHILLIPS.**  
WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the  
**STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,**  
and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.  
Gold Grinders, Mill Stones, Window and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb stones, are executed in a very rare style. His great Mill-Stones are very good.—Mr. Phillips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds.—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and grave tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.  
Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.  
November 3.